

HARDING TO INHERIT JAPANESE PROBLEM

Morris - Shidehara Findings
Will Be Referred to New
Administration.

TREATY PLAN DROPPED

Californians No Less Dissatis-
fied Than Is Tokio For-
eign Office.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.
The understanding reached by Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, and Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to this country, relative to the Japanese immigration question and the California anti-alien land act will not be submitted to the Senate in form of a treaty amendment by the present Administration, but will go over for Mr. Harding to deal with. Intimations to that effect were current at the State Department to-day, together with the further hint that some changes might be made in the conclusions reached by the two Ambassadors.

The reasons for this change of programme are not definitely known. Statements coming from Japan, indicating the Japanese are dissatisfied with the results of the conversations, together with the spirited opposition registered by Californians, may have resulted in a decision to revise the formulated basis of the proposed treaty.

The statement accredited to Baron Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, to the effect that while Japan might accept the agreement it rendered a closer understanding with the United States impossible, is regarded as a hint here that the Japanese look on the proposed agreement as unfavorably as do the Californians.

Senator Phelan of California conferred with Secretary of State Coby to-day, with the result that the California Senator remains as dissatisfied with the situation as before. The Japanese objection, it is understood, is based upon the fact that while the California land laws may be nullified by the proposed treaty, the Japanese are still dissatisfied against. Under the Morris-Shidehara agreement, which State Department officials insist is not "an agreement," the only manner in which the Japanese situation could be adequately approached would be for the Californians to pass a new law preventing all aliens from obtaining ownership of land, but others than the Japanese could acquire citizenship, while the Japanese could not.

It is realized that opposition on the part of the California Senators makes ratification of a treaty agreement most unlikely between now and March 4. While the present Administration probably feels itself called on to meet a situation of this nature so far as it can, the final determination of Japanese-American policy must rest with the Administration which will assume office on March 4.

TEXAS TO DISPOSSESS JAPS.

Will Sue to Reclaim Land Ac-
quired in Colonization.

Brownsville, Texas, Feb. 1.—Simultaneously with her departure to-day of the last of several Japanese who came to the lower Rio Grande Valley recently, in connection with an alleged colonization scheme, official notice was given that legal proceedings would be started to dispossess the Japanese of land acquired.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET ARRIVES AT CALLAO

Admiral Wilson, Officers and
Men Visit Peru's Capital.

CALLAO, Peru, Feb. 1.—The vessels of the United States Atlantic fleet arrived here this afternoon, having been delayed by a dense fog. The warships appeared in single file, but on a signal from the Peruvian flagships of Admiral Henry B. Wilson, formed into two lines, hailing the Peruvian flag. The fleet was escorted by the Peruvian cruisers Grau and Bolognesi. At least 60,000 persons along the waterfront and on excursion vessels greeted the fleet.

The United States Ambassador to Peru, William E. Gonzales, visited Admiral Wilson aboard the Pennsylvania and the Admiral returned the visit. Late Admiral Wilson, accompanied by the members of his staff, Ambassador Gonzales and Peruvian naval officers, visited President Leguia in Lima. Admiral Wilson had an ovation when he appeared in the streets of Lima and everywhere the American sailors were greeted enthusiastically.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL WILL NOT ATTEND PARLEY

Disputes Representation of
Turkey by Tewfik.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha has sent a wireless despatch to the allied representatives in Constantinople declining to attend the conference in London to discuss the Turkish and Greek situation.

"We refuse," says the message from Mustapha Kemal, "to attend the London conference and we contest the right of Tewfik Pasha's Cabinet to represent Turkey, as this Government is non-existent for Anatolia."

"We have advised Tewfik Pasha that he must recognize us as the supreme authority, so, if the Allies really are desirous to restore peace, they must extend the invitation to Ankara, which represents the whole of the Turkish nation."

NOVA SCOTIA GETS LIQUOR.

Hundreds of Cases Received in
Time to Balk Prohibition.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 1.—Nova Scotia's drinking men took "a stitch in time" and are smiling to-day despite the fact that the order in council prohibiting importation of liquors into the province became effective last midnight.

Steamships which arrived just before the zero hour brought hundreds of cases of intoxicants and consignees hastened to claim shipments to prevent their confiscation by temperance act inspectors. Customs officials had a record day, issuing customary papers for disposal of a final shipment of 18,000 cases which were brought from Glasgow aboard the steamship Canadian Runner.

TO ORGANIZE AGAINST JEWS.

German-Austrian Anti-Semite As-
sociation Calls Meeting.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—Plans for an international anti-Semitic conference, to be held in Vienna in March, under the auspices of the German-Austrian Protective Anti-Semite Association, were announced to-day. The association has been set up to all the nations to send delegates to the conference or to nominate permanent Austrian delegates. A preliminary meeting of all non-Jewish organizations has been called for February 7.

IDLE LEVIATHAN COST TO NATION

Continued from First Page.

ago she could not have been refitted and restored to service for less than \$10,000. The fact in labor costs and cost of material has resulted in a potential saving of about \$2,000,000 already. By the time we conclude an arrangement concerning her the cost of conditioning may drop to around \$5,000,000.

"People may wonder, doubtless, why it is that the British Government has been able to put into passenger service great ships of the general type of the Leviathan. The British received the Imperator, only slightly smaller than the Leviathan, to them was allocated also the Bismarck, sister ship of the Leviathan. They had on their hands, too, their own Mauritania and Aquitania. Those four, the two ships they took over from the Germans and their own two, are the largest passenger ships in the world except for the Leviathan. The reason the British were able to get these boats to sea and make them work was that their ways of doing things are not the same as ours.

"In the first place, when their ships were prepared to be used as transports the furniture and fixtures removed from them were stored away. When the time came to refit the ships these furnishings and fixtures were simply taken from warehouses and reinstalled, much money being saved. In the case of the Leviathan, her furniture and fixtures were junked when she was made over into a transport. That had to be, because there was no time to waste. Converting the Leviathan for transport service was a war emergency job. But everything that goes into her now when she is restored will have to be bought new.

Comparative Operation Costs.
"It is much cheaper to operate British ships, as is known, than it is to run American vessels. Moreover, the policy of the British Government toward their merchant marine has been very different from the policy of our Government. Apparently the British Government virtually gave some ships to the Cunard line, on the theory that it was worth while to get these ships into service as a great advertisement for the whole British merchant marine.

"Of course, the Leviathan should be back in the service, but the problem is not so simple as it might look. We are going to think it out carefully and see if we can arrive at a fair plan for the shipping board will take up the Leviathan problem very soon in an effort to dispose of it permanently.

Probably W. F. Gibbs, chief of construction of the International Mercantile Marine Company, knows more about the Leviathan than any other single person. When the Government put up to the International Mercantile Marine the idea of refitting the Leviathan with the idea of refitting her and restoring her to service an effort was made to obtain the original plans of the vessel from her former German owners of the Hamburg-American line. The former owners calmly demanded \$1,000,000 for the plans and naturally the demand was refused. Thereupon Mr. Gibbs and his assistants went to the first principles of ship building and studied out every curve and angle. When they finished their work the United States Government was in possession of a new set of plans for the Leviathan as accurate as those of the German builders. Gibbs knows the Leviathan from stem to stern.

Upkeep a Technical Task.

"The proposition is this," Mr. Gibbs said yesterday to a reporter for The New York Herald. "On January 29, 1920, the International Mercantile Marine offered to take the Leviathan off the Shipping Board's hands, paying \$2,000,000 for her and assuming the great task of reconstruction. Then came the Hearst injunction suits, which blocked this and other sales. Understanding that the care and upkeep of a ship as big as the Pennsylvania Hotel and containing the vastest and most complicated engines the sea knows was a job requiring technical knowledge, the Government gave the International Mercantile Marine the task of carrying out the repairs. So far the Leviathan, as Admiral Benson states, is in first class shape. She could be put back into service quickly enough on the basis of the plans we have worked out.

"Speaking as an American citizen and not as an official of the International Mercantile Marine, I say that it is a shame the Leviathan is not now at the British merchant marine."

A Charter Probable.
"I say the Leviathan ought to be at work. How to get her there is something else again. A year ago the International Mercantile Marine was willing not only to pay \$2,000,000 for her but to assume the immense cost of reconstruction. But times were flush then. Travel was more extensive. Things have tightened up. It is doubtful in my judgment if any steamship concern would care now to assume the immense financial burden and risk of paying for the reconstruction of the Leviathan. It would cost probably \$8,000,000 now.

"The only way I see out of it is for the Shipping Board to enter into some chartering arrangement with a steamship company whose fleet is big enough and whose interests are broad enough to enable it to use the Leviathan at a profit. I believe the great vessel could be operated profitably if the company operating her were not compelled to assume too great a financial burden at the start. I imagine that the Shipping Board will see this in time and that such a chartering arrangement will be made."

The Leviathan is a young ship, vast as she is. On April 3, 1912, she was launched at Hamburg for the Hamburg-American company. She is 64,000 tons, 950 feet long and nearly 100 feet beam. Before she became an American transport and was stripped to the hull she was one of the most luxuriously appointed passenger ships afloat. Her cabins were extra large, all the first cabin staterooms having had brass beds. Other luxuries included a Roman swimming pool, Turkish baths and electric baths, swimming pools, a running track and squash courts and billiard rooms.

Just before the United States entered the war her German crew, which had remained aboard her when she was interned and tied up at Hoboken, tried to disable her engines, and made what they thought was a thorough job. The Government's experts defeated the plot and restored the Leviathan's machinery to service within a few months, largely through the success of an electric welding process. Then her expensive fittings were ripped out, she was made into a transport and she began her honorable war service of ferrying American soldiers across to France. In round numbers she took over almost 100,000 men, making nine round trips, constantly in danger from the German U-boats that were under stern orders to put her out of business. On one occasion she fought off two submarines. It was on the Leviathan that Gen. John F. O'Ryan and his staff of the Twenty-seventh division returned from the war, and it was the Leviathan which brought home Gen. Pershing and his staff.

\$475,000

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KERENSKY GROUP TO ASK RECOGNITION

Will Reply to Powers to Be
Considered Lawful Russian
Government.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Formal application is about to be made to the governments of Great Britain, France and the United States to recognize the Russian Constituent Assembly as the present de jure, or rightful existing Government of Russia. The Russian Constituent Assembly has just been created at a meeting here of all the Russian elements opposed to Bolshevism.

The precedent invoked will be the recognition by the Allies of the Serbian Government, set up on the Island of Corfu during the war, while Serbia was completely occupied by the Central Powers.

Thirty-three members of the Russian Constituent Assembly created here were elected in Russia in the latter part of 1917 by popular vote. These elections were held under Bolshevik rule, and the Bolsheviks failed to obtain more than 40 per cent of the seats. Lenin, the Soviet Premier, dissolved the Assembly on January 18, 1918, when his followers were placed in the minority.

Principles of the Assembly.
A majority of the members left Russia, and those surviving regrouped in Paris and formed "the Russian Constituent Assembly," which has adopted resolutions containing these provisions:

1. A declaration of the principle of the liberty of the Russian people in opposition to Bolshevism.
2. Refusal to recognize any and all treaties, including commercial agreements, entered upon with the Bolsheviks as one of the parties. [This would entail repudiation of the agreement between the Bolsheviks and Washington B. Vanderbilt by which an American syndicate headed by Vanderbilt was granted large concessions in Siberia.]
3. The Assembly is against armed intervention in Russian affairs. It favors commercial relations between individuals in Russia and other countries, but not with the Bolshevik Government, and also favors lifting of the blockade.
4. The Assembly is against dismemberment of Russia and the secession from Russia of any of its former provinces.

Resolution Against Japan.

A resolution directed against Japan's occupation of Vladivostok and eastern Siberia was adopted yesterday by the conference in Paris of all the elements opposed to Bolshevism, according to a cable message made public by A. J. Sack, director of the Russian information bureau in the United States. The resolution, while not specifying Japan by name, says:

"Protesting most emphatically against all acts of occupation or seizure of parts of the territory of the Russian State by any foreign Power and nothing with satisfaction the friendly policy of the United States of America toward Russia, the conference of Deputies of the Constituent Assembly declares that all treaties and agreements which will consolidate internationally such acts without the knowledge and free will of the Russian people will be cancelled, and will under no condition be considered as binding."

"At the same time, emphasizing the inadvisability and inappropriateness of the policy of intervention and strictly warning against possible attempts at restoring such a policy, the conference must especially most emphatically insist upon a final cessation of intervention in the Far East, bound up as it is with the undisputed occupation of Russian territory."

"By this resolution," Alexander Kerensky is quoted as saying, "we declare emphatically our readiness to act unambiguously in opposing all seizures and lootings of Russia. We declare to the world that we expect from it at least an understanding, and we state positively that we shall combat vigorously all those who, under the disguise of intervention, mean to follow a ruthless and egotistical policy to the detriment of Russia."

**FIND ABRAMOVITCH GOT
MONEY FROM BERLIN**

Police Learn of 10,000 Franc
Check From German Bank.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Premier Briand to-day refused to discuss in the Chamber of Deputies an interpellation by Deputy Andre Berthou with reference to the arrest of Abramovitch, known as Dr. Zelensky, and alleged to be the agent of Trotsky.

The police to-day announced they had established that Abramovitch had been receiving money from Berlin. They said he presented a check for 10,000 francs to an important financial establishment in Nuremberg. It was issued by the bank of Otto Markovitch of Berlin and was drawn on the American Express Company in Paris. The check was not honored, according to the police, owing to its defective form.

**ITALIAN KILLS U. S. MAN
WITHOUT PROVOCATION**

Inquiry Held in Constantinople
Over Sentry's Act.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31 (delayed).—A court of inquiry held to inquire into the death of Victor Paul Prezensky, of the crew of an American submarine chaser, who some time ago was shot and then bayoneted to death by an Italian sentry, found that the sentry had acted without justification.

A general court-martial has been called to try Edward G. Ford, boat-swain's mate on the United States gunboat Scorpion, who is charged with shooting and seriously wounding a Japanese merchant seaman during a brawl in a tavern.

DISCUSSES NEW MARSHALS.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The creation of three additional marshals of France was discussed to-day at a Cabinet council under the presidency of M. Millerand. No decision was taken.

Speculation in the lobbies of the Chamber regarding the possibility of the appointment of new Marshals indicated that General Franchet d'Espèrey, Fayolle and Lytaux were the most likely for the promotion.

Things Decidedly New



An Imported Perfume Burner

was designed by Robj of Paris. One lights the bulb inside—and in addition to exuding fragrance, it becomes a glowing vision of enchanting loveliness.

\$22.50

Main Floor



The "Scotch Brogue" Pump for Women

is developed in tan calfskin, and displays the slashed "tongue" that gives it its name. And by simply removing the tongue, one has the modish strap pump as well.

\$12.50

Second Floor



A Mandarin Terry Robe for Women

combines the quaint charm of an ancient Chinese robe with the serviceability of modern Terry cloth. The border is of lovely satin ribbon—in Copenhagen and lavender.

\$20.00

The Saks Negligee department is also featuring many new styles in blanket cloth, and lightweight cotton robes at very reasonable prices.

Third Floor



A Gay Sash of Japanese Silk

is prepared to enliven any costume. Exotic in coloring and fanciful in design, it is a cheerful addition to the smart dark frock.

\$3.50

Main Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway
at 34th Street

Specialists
In Apparel

The Saks Fur Department is Now offering Most Remarkable Values in a

Sale of Fur Coats, Dolmans, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs

for Women and Misses

Prices of fine furs have been depressed beyond all expectations, and it is our firm belief that such furs as we offer in this event will never again be duplicated at such low prices. Our advice is—buy now, and effect an unprecedented saving.

Hudson Seal Coats with collar and cuffs of skunk or self fur. Swagger 36-inch model.	Originally 550.00	Reduced to 295.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long with luxurious collar and cuffs of skunk or genuine beaver.	Originally 750.00	Reduced to 375.00
Mole Dolmans made of carefully selected pelts. Full length.	Originally 650.00	Reduced to 375.00
Squirrel Coats in stunning belted model. 36-inch length.	Originally 675.00	Reduced to 395.00
Persian Lamb Coats with beautiful lynx collars and cuffs. 45-inch length.	Originally 1150.00	Reduced to 575.00
Skunk Stoles.	Originally 225.00	Reduced to 115.00
Skunk Scarfs.	Originally 100.00	Reduced to 55.00
Skunk Muffs.	Originally 85.00 to 100.00	Reduced to 50.00
Fox Scarfs.	Originally 100.00	Reduced to 59.50
Fox Scarfs.	Originally 75.00	Reduced to 42.50
Wolf Scarfs.	Originally 65.00	Reduced to 37.50
Wolf Scarfs.	Originally 50.00	Reduced to 27.50

Marmot Coats	Near Seal Coats
36-inch length	with Skunk or self collar and cuffs
Originally 185.00	Originally 285.00
Reduced to 95.00	Reduced to 145.00

Wednesday—A Sale of Women's Embroidered Jap. Crepe Kimonos

Very Special at	Very Special at
2.95	2.95
Imported direct from Japan—and finished in true Japanese style of heavy cotton crepe that will wear exceptionally well and launder beautifully.	Each style is lavishly embroidered in a very pretty flowered design, silhouetted against backgrounds of Copenhagen blue, Saxony blue, light blue, coral, pink, rose and lavender.

Quantity Limited
to Three Hundred

All sizes in the collection from 34 to 46

Wednesday—On the Main Floor

A Sale of 300 Pairs Women's Glove Silk Bloomers

Very fine quality glove silk bloomers, exceptionally heavy weight, made with great care and stoutly reinforced. Pink only.

Women's Lace Trimmed Silk Vests

Wednesday at 2.45

Wednesday We Shall Hold a Sale of

Misses' and Children's Shoes

Sizes 6 to 11 Reg. 7.00	Reduced to 4.85
Sizes 1½ to 2 Reg. 8.00	Reduced to 5.25
Sizes 2½ to 7 Reg. 11.00	Reduced to 7.45

The finest footwear for children, to be had in styles for school, street and dressy wear. Lace and button models, in the following leathers:

Patent Leather with White Buckskin

Tops, Patent Coltskin, Gun Metal

Black and Tan Russia Calfskin.

Second Floor



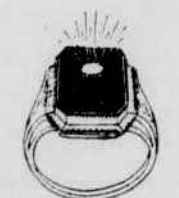
Genuine Cornelian Cameo Brooches 7.50

Beautifully carved cameos, mounted on gold frame in lovely filigree designs.



Women's Cluster Diamond Rings 42.50

Seven small diamonds in cluster effect, set in platinum, with white gold shank. The spread created is that of 1¼ karats.



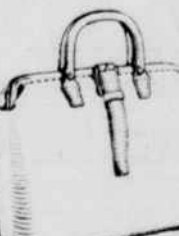
Diamond Set Black Onyx Rings 16.50

14 kt. green-gold rings, with square of black onyx set with one diamond.



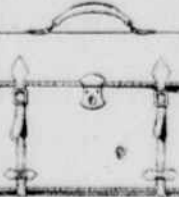
Women's Gold Bracelet Watches 15.00

14 kt. solid gold watches, in plain or engraved designs. Fitted with 15 jewel lever movement, and mounted on ribbon bracelet.



Genuine Cowhide Shopping Bags 2.95

Very convenient for shopping. Sturdily fashioned of genuine cowhide, clothlined. In 14, 15 and 16-inch sizes.



Cowhide Brief Cases 8.00

Well constructed brief cases of genuine cowhide, fitted with extension lock and two pockets. Size 11 by 16 inches.

Main Floor